## To good enough in its way, but you should keep your mame and bargains before the public constantly if you want to make money.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

today. Some workingmen may have been led astroy by the promises of

FALSE PROPHETS.

DON'T LAG IN BUSINESS

Keep moving and advertising in dull times as well as good times.

NUMBER 287.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.

Notwithstanding the Rain. Large Audiences Listen to Mr. Bryan.

HE SCOURGES THE "SOUND MUNEY" MEN

They Are Working in the Hands of McKinley.

A Pair Fight and No Payors, is the Champion's Motto - Government Bond Issues the Subject of the Most Sensational Speech Deliv-Sered During the Campuign-Implication of the Administration and Bond Syndiente.

CHICAGO, Ills., Sept. 5.-Mr. Bryan was up early this morning and left the Auditorium annex shortly before 8 o'clock to take the 5:30 train on the Northwestern road for Milwaukee. Among those accompanying the party are E. C. Wall, Democratic national committeeman from Wisconsin, and wife. The crowds at the hotel and depot were small. The party occupied a special car on the regular train.

Met By Several Thousand.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5:-WIIIiam J. Bryan reached the Northwestern station here at 11:10 this morning and was met by ex-Governor Peck and Willis C. Silverthorn, Democratic candidage for governor of Wisconsin. Owing date for governor of Wisconsta. Owing to good police arrangements, the errowd gathered at the station was prevented from rushing on the platform, as at other places visited by the candidate, and Mr. Bryun, leaning on the arm of ex-Governor Feck, had a clear space to his carriage. Chairman James W. Eurphy, United States collector of internal revenue for the essient district of Wisconsin, and the other members. of Wisconsin, and the other members of the Milwaukee escort committee, who had met Mr. Bryan at Kenosht, fell in benind and entered the carriages reserved for them. The crowd at the station numbered several thousand and Mr. Bryan was cheered in his passage along the platform. The route by which he was taken to the Plankinton hotel was lined with people, and there was occasional applicase, which grew to an almost continuous cheer as the Plankinton was approached. The street in front of the Plankinton was packed with people, and when Mr. Bryan appeared on the balcony they manifested their feelings in loud yells. Mr. Bryan made a few remarks, and the was frequently interrupted by cries of approval. Afterwards he held a brief reception in the parlors of the hotel.

approval. Atterwards as held a brief reception in the parlors of the hotel.

A rain storm had a bad effect on the meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan at wants to know a little about the old National park this afternoon. A tem-porary stand had been orected in the porary stand had been crected in the center of the half mile race track with-1,000 people were gathered about it. Many people had left when the rain begun to fall and those who remained hoisted unibrelias and decided to slick

THE SUN CAME OUT

The rain became a steady downpour just as the meeting was called to order, and the intended prefuniary exercises were cut short. In fact, there was nothing of a prefatory character done beyond the presentation of Mr. Bryan by Judge Silvershorn, the Democratic property of the presentation of the presentation of Mr. ocratic nomines for governor. He simply presented the young Nebraskan as the next president of the United States, and the wet, uncomfortable looking crowd cheered as the latter rose to address it. Bounted on a chair with a local committeemen holding an umbreigh over his beaut. Mr. Bream addressed as over his beaut. lie spoke more rapidly than usual and raid at the outset that he would not make a long address on account of the condition of the weather, but when the clouds broke and

Ladies and Gentlemen-I have spoken under various conditions, but I don't believe I ever spoke in the rain before to people who were had by meredile curiosity. (Laughter.) I am not going to talk iong, because R would be cruel to 3 ou to have to stand out herein this rain, but I am going to talk just enough to keep my ensure. at enough to keep my engagement

"We are engaged in a compaign in the man who talks that way is as the money question is of such great importance that the financies feel justified in laying aside all party lines to look at what they consider their interpolation of gravity, it must come to the ground, because the action of the law of gravity is not more inexorable. look at what they consider their interest, then I believe the masses of the people are interested enough to lay aside party lines and look after their people are interested enough to my aside party lines and look after their interest. (Great applause.) The Repub-lican platform declares the American people must stand by and undergo a gold standard until the civilized Da-

TAKE PITY ON US

nd release us from our sufferings, here are people who are affinid this ation is not large enough to run stsek. mation is not large enough to run size.
But the people who lack confidence in American institutions are not the people who produce the wealth of America. If the gold standard is a good thing, why dil the Republican party piedge itself to get rid of ht? Is there anything too good for the American people? If the gold standard is good, the Republican party ought to pledge itself to keep it regardless of what other nations say or think. If the gold standard is not good enough to keep, it is nations say or think. If the gold stand-ard is not good enough to keep, it is bad enough to get rid of, and we ought to do it without walting for anybody else's help. No man can say the gold standard is a good thing and stand on the Republican platform. If he says the gold standard is a had thing then be must put himself in the attitude of naiting this nation dependent on for-fign nations, or else come into our feld and declare for the free and unlimited and declare for the free and unlimited tind declare for the free and unlimited

coinage of both gold and silver at the present legas ratio of 15 to 1, without waiting for the ald of any other pation. (Great applause.) We know not only what we want, but how we are going to get it. We have not only a policy which we can proclaim, but one we can defend. We are opposed to the gold standard because it is bad, because it has rulned the exameros of this country.

We think any standard which gives We think any standard which gives a rising dollar and falling prices; that makes the money owner great and the producer small, or, as the Republican candidate for president expressed it at Tolledo some five years ago, 'A policy which makes money the master and all else the servant.' We jor McKinley. BELIEVE THAT POLICY BAD,

and believe bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property. You hear people talk about the parity between two kinds of metal. The diffoul mear people than about the parity between two kinds of metal. The difference between the advocates of the gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism is largely this, that the advocate of the gold standard is all the time talking about the difficulty of maintaining the parity between two kinds of dollars, while the bimetallist is calling attendon to the fact that under the present system we are not mainfalming the parity between the dollar and the property which a dollar will buy. (Cries of 'good.') The gold standard advocate is more concerned about a difference of 19 per cent in the price of a dollar now and twenty years ago. People tell you the American dollar is so much better than the Mexican dollar because it will buy two of them. You tell him when an American dollar will buy two Mexican dollar will buy two of them. buy two of them. You tell him when an American dollar will buy two Mexican dollar will buy two bushels of wheat, but the time will come when a Mexican dollar will buy three bushels of wheat. You say you want a dollar good. How good? So good that you can't get hold of it? (Laughter.) They tied us the laboring man is interested in the gold standard because he wants a dollar to buy as much as possible. The laboring man is more interested in having the

OPPORTUNITY TO EARN

a dollar. We have hard times and falling prices, which are hard on the laboring man. Laboring men know that when legislation makes it more profitable for a man to lock his money up in a vault and gather in the rise in its value he will do that instead of employing labor in the development of the resources of the country. There is only one way to open the avenue to business and thus give employment to labor, that is to restore enough standard money in the country to justify a man in spending his money in enterprises instead of locking it up. They talk about a 59-cent dollar I never heard a man say that without thinking of the man who said he had been so long without a dollar of any kind it would be a godsend to him to see any kind of a dollar!

Mr. Bryan went on to say that people are afraid that under the free coinage dollar. We have hard times and

Mr. Bryan went on to say that people are afraid that under the free coinage of silver we will have a flood of money, and advised all who feared that flood to vote the Republican ticket.

His party, he said, opposes the gold standard because they believe the demand for gold has been pushing its value up and the value of other things down. They believe the gap between sold and silver has been produced by hostile legislation and that friendly legislation will give us a gold dollar and a silver dollar of equal value. Answering the question: "If a silver and a gold dollar were worth the same under bimetallism, how will he same under bimetallism, how t be easier to get a dollar?" Mr. Bryan

What we complain of most is that "What we complain of most is that the money owning and money changing classes have made dollars dearer by making them scarcer and by destroy-ing them, and they did it because they were interested in having money go up, and you, who have property, have a right to protect yourselves against

CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY

soldier.") I want to say the crisis we are now approaching appeals to the old soldier as much as it did in 1861. If men in this country were willing to murch upon the field to sustain a gov-ernment by the people and for the people, I want to know why they cannot give one day in the year, and that election day, to stand by a government by and for the people. (Applause and three choera.) I am not afraid that any man who risked his life in his nation's ine war, locked cut for themselves and left the soldier to look out for himself. (Applause) I am not afraid the men who were willing at that time to en-dure the dangers of war because they believed that the black men should be free, are going to join the ranks of the gold standard to ensiave 70,000,000 of people, black and white." (Ap-

At this point the rain had nearly i A voice: "The sun is coming (Great cheering.) ut." (Great cheering.)
"Now, one or two suggestions, and I hall close. (Cries of "Go cm") I

want you to remember the value of a

DEPENDS UPON THE NUMBER

of dollars. When you legislate in regaard to the number of dollars, you affect their value. This principle of monetary science is understood by your opponents. They have understood because they have invoked legislation to destroy part of the country's money to enhance the rest of the country's money. When they tell you that you don't understand finance you tell them the man who talks about money law of gravity is not more inexporable than the law of supply and demand, and we base our argument on it. They tell you we ignore the law of supply and demand in regard to silver. We do and demand in regard to silver. We do
not. If we increase demand we increase the price, and when we open
the mints to silver we increase the demand for silver, and that increases the
price of silver. When India closed her
mints in 1893 silver fell. When the
United States stopped buying silver in
1893, it fell. Why? Because you had
legislated the demand out of existence.
We believe the demand furnished by
70,000,000 of people is sufficient to use all
the silver that can come to our mints.

If that is true no person WILL SELL HIS SILVER

the silver that can come to our mints.

for less than \$1.29. But they tell us that Mexico has falled to do so. Some people will not be expected to vote for us. Of course we cannot have them all and I am willing that the Republithan Mexico. (Laughter and ap-

"If Mexico was enabled with other nations now using silver, to furnish a use for all the silver that would go to

SERVED.

HAS BEEN WAITING FOUR LONG YEARS

Hanna is Proud of the Chicago Organization,

He Has the Brazen Assurance to Claim Everything in Sight-Grand Army Generals to Be Enlisted-Corneral Tanner Once More to the Fore-General Sickels Will Shake

at noon. There were about 2,500 persons in the delegation, and they were escorted from the station by a mounted escort, a club of former citizens of Pennsylvania, now living in Canton, and by a committee of promiment citizens of this town. This of promiment citizens of this town. This delegation was from Beaver county and was largely composed of people from the towns of New Brighton, Beaver and Beaver Falls. The visitors represented sixty-five cities. With the delegation were Representative Charles C. Townsend, General John S. Littell and Hon. E. H. Thomas, president of the Lincoln citie. Edward A. Fretney, a molder, was spokesman. When he appeared on the porch with Major McKinicy cheer after their burst from the great crowd in the yard and on the streets. Replying to Mr. Fretney's remarks, Major McKinicy said: "I greet you at my home as friends and as allies in the great cause in which the homor of the country and prosperity of the people are involved. You are our nearest neighbors on the east and are closely connected, socially and in husiness relations, with the eastern part of the old congressional district which for so many years I had the honor to represent. The people of this country

NEVER WERE SO EAGER

this year, my countrymen, a great cause for which we contend-commanding the support of every patriot-for it represents

THE NATIONAL HONOR and stands for national prosperity. (Applicate and cries of "That's right.") It involves every cherished interest of the country and embraces the welfare of every citizen of the republic. (A voice: "You told the truth then.") It involves the labor and wages of the people and the carnings accumulated and to be compared. arnings accumulated and to be contented, the honor of the country, its finan-ial integrity, its good name-all are at take in this great contest, and every over of country must be aroused to duty and quickened to responsibility in this rists. (Applause and cries of "You need

(Cries of "No. no.")
"In America we spurn all class distinctions. (Appliause and cries of "Correct, correct.") We are all equal citizens—equal in privileges and opportunity. In America, thank God, no man is born to nowe

powers. The main seed, no man is born to prove the first the philosophy of Jefferson is inue, and that this, the land of the free and the self-governed, is the strongest as well as the best government in the world. (Applause.) Let us keep it so, (Cries of "We will do our part.")

our part.") "Men of Pennsylvania, friends and neighbors, let me bid yeu be faithful to the acts, traditions and teachings of the fathers. Make their standard of pairlotlem and duty your own."

The audience was one of the most demonstrative the has gathered in Canton since Major McKinley's nomination. It applicated with vigor all the emphatic points of the spesch and greeted with prolonged cheers the

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR QUAY.

After Major McKinley finished his soeech the desire to get near enough to the him to group his hand was so general and so intense, hat men pulled and hauled and jostled each other in a very vigorous, and at times alarming manner. The second delegation of Pennsylvanians, under the auspices of the Pitts bury Leader, arrived on three special trains (about 23) and marched with their bands to the McKinley residence. The committee at the head of the delegation consisted of Congressman W. A. Stone, Major A. B. Hay, representing the professions; William A. Carney, representing the business men; J. P. Burke, Captain William F. Fullwood and T. W. Nevin, editor of the Leader, were taken into Major McKinley's study and presented to the candidate. In a few nimutes, when the committee appeared on the porch with Major McKinley, there was a demonstration which instel several minutes. Men cheered and tossed their hards to the hard waved their handkerchiefs and applications of the control TRIBUTE TO SENATOR QUAY.

but the great body of the laboring men want work and honest money, and be-lieve that the success of the Republican party will bring them prosperity."

Mr. Samuel Hamilton also spoke in be-half of the business and commercial

Mr. Samuel Hamilton also spoke in behalf of the business and commercial classes.

Replying to these speeches Major Mc-Kiniey said:

"This assemblage theroughly typifies the mational idea of a great American commonwealth, in this, that it represents the equality of all which lies at the basis of popular government."

After speaking in earnest terms of labor today and all it typified, Major Mc-Kiniey continued:

"The country by a vote this year will either continue the present industrial and financial policies of the government or abandon them. The Republican party stands today as it mas always stood, onposed to the continuation of an industrial policy which cripples industries at home, robs labor of its just rewards, and supplies insufficient revenues to run the government. (Cries of "Good, good"). It stands opposed to any change in our financial policy which would put us upon a silver basis and deprive us of the use of both gold and silver as currency. (Cries of "That's right"). Involved in the contest, too, is that fundamental question of whether we are to have a government by law. The The Republican party stands now as always, for the maintenance of law and order and domestic tranguility. (Great applause and cries of "That's right, major"). There are two things which deeply and personally interest the workingmen:

THEY ARE WORK AND WAGES.

THEY ARE WORK AND WAGES.

decply and personally interest the workingmen:

THEY ARE WORK AND WAGES.

They want steady work at good wages.
They are not satisfied with irregular
work at madequate wages. (Cries of
"No"). They want the American
standard applied to both. They are not
satisfied with steady work at poor
wages. They want to be paid in "sound
money." (Cries of "Good, good").

"They do not want to lose any part
of their hard earnings through poor
dollars (applause), and they don't want
to be paid in dollars whose value can
only be ascertained by the daily market
reports. (Great cheering). Whatever
work they have now is paid in good
money and, therefores no complaint is
made on that score. They are satisfied
with the money but they are not satisfied other with the scant work or the reduced wages. (Cries of "that's right,
major"). They are satisfied with the
present dollar bill, but they are not satisfied with the present bill. (Tremendous
cheering and blowing of the horns). We
have learned from experience that we
cannot increase work at home by giving
it to people abroad (cries of "that's
right"), and it is poor poticy to keep
our own men in fideness while we furnish employment to those outside of our
own country, who owe no allegiance to
this government and who acknowledge
no loyality to that flag, (pointing to the
American flag). (Great applause).

"Washington said: "There is no doubt
of the wisdom of the policy of giving
protection and encounterement in any
proper legislative form to domestic industry"

"There is not a workingman in the
United States who has not learned in the
past three years the wisdom of Washiington's utterance. He appreciates it
now more than ever before. Now, another experiment is to be tried. (Cries of
"We don't want any more experiments.')
No, never, I say, never. Your spokesman
gave

THE WHOLE PHILOSOPHY

of it when he said that no matter how

NEVER WERE SO EAGER

to vote as now, (Great cheering.) The staff four years have been long years—the longest four years since our great civil war. (Cries of "That's right.") Everything has suffered but the Republican party. (Laughter.) Everything has permissed and more glorious than they have ever been before. (Cries of "That's right.") The people of the country are only waiting for an opportunity to embody those great principles in public law and public administration. (Applease.)

"I do not recall a time in the history of the country when the question of protection was at issue that your state did not declare by emphalic majorities in its favor. My fellow citizens, I do not for set that delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivalled Republican organizer (cheering and cries of "Quay, Quay"), whose tunfaltering devotion to frepublicanism has never wavered, and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once sessated to achieve the most signal triumphs in both your state and the nation (Great applause.) I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to todey, but his absence is fully compensation." (Flurtain policy. (Cheers and cries of "Hurtain for McKinley.") THE WHOLE PHILOSOPHY

In both your state and the (Great applause.) I wish he might on a part of this great delegation ut his absence is fully compensate the fact that on another part of at field of contest he is serving cause in which you are engaged, the success of which so many of the are striving. (Applause.) It is r, my countrymen, a great cause of we contend—commanding the of every patriot—for it represents the NATIONAL HONOR and for national prosperity. (Aphale of the coin of the contend—commanding the off the patriot—for it represents the NATIONAL HONOR and of the same of the contend—commanding the off the patriot—for it represents the money wants what we have and needs what we have more than he wants or the first of the patriot. (Applianses and cries of "That's right.")

IF WE HAVE OUR LABOR We can get pay for it, if somebody wants it who can pay for it, and he never wants it who can pay for it, and he never wants it unless it is necessary to have it for his convenience or comfort or to produce semething from which he can make profit out of his money. (Great applause.) If we want to borrow money our ability to get it is measured by the confidence the possessor has in our ability and disposition to repay it. That is true of whatever kind of money we have and there is another thing we ought to remember, and that is, free silver at a ratio of is to i, or any other ratio, will not repeat the great s a grave error to suppose that you Garfield uttered a great truth when speaking for the resumption of speeds payment, he said: In the name of everyman who wants his own when he has earned it, I demand that we do not make the wages of the poor man to shrivel in his hands after he has earned them. (Applement Whis Carfield as eleventic plause.) What Garfield so eloquently spoke for was executed by the redemption

THE DOLLAR OF PROMISE came the coin of fulfillment, and every liar we have in circulation today is as of as every other foliar in every mert dimarket of the world. (Tremendous plause.) That is the way it is now and at is the way it shall be if the peodecree the Republicans in control of erry branch of our federal government, opiause and cries of "They will do it." and blowing of horns.) And the preserva-tion of that dollar is as indepensible to our national honor and our public faith as it is to the men who work in factories and who toff in the fields." (Applause.)

At Hendquarters.

At Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Chairman Hanna and some other distinguished Republicans were at the national headquarters part of the day. After his busy day was over Mr. Hanna said to a representative of the United Associated Presses.

"I am very proud of my Chicago organization. They showed me reports of efficient work and organization in every state. I don't believe the crowds which went to hear Mr. Bryan in New York state indicate any increase in his following. It only shows a more general interest in the insues of this campaign. I have no migrivings about the east going for McKinley. We have a good chance to carry Texas, if the harmony plan among the Republican factions soes through and the proposed fusion with the Popullate carries. A party of prominent Texas Republicans were in to see me today on this subject. I am well pleased with the whole system so far as I have received reports."

General E. H. Terrell was a member

pleased with the whole system so far as I have received reports."

General E. H. Terreil was a member of the Texas party also Ed. H. R. Green, son of the famous Hetty Green. Mr. Green will be chairman of the Republican state committee if the proposed harmony plan goes through at the state convention next week. The visitors came to get the good offices of the national committee chlisted to bring about peace and assist in electing two or three gold congressmen.

A PLAN FOR GRAND ARMY generals to make a combination tour of (Continued on Page 2)

DESERTERS

The Official Army Register Says There Were Sixteen in August.

ESPY SPIDEL TO BE DISCHARGED

Severe Routine of Duty Assigned as the Cause,

Pay Day Has a Demoralizing Effect the Boys in Blue-Difficult to Tell
Where the Trouble Lies in the
Sixteenth-Plenty of Drill in Spite
of the Heat-That Thirty Mile March.

(Special to The Herald )

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5 .- By direction of the assistant secretary of war, Private Espy Spidel, company G. Sixteenth infantry, now at Fort Douglas, will be discharged from the service of the United States.

The official army register says there were sixteen desertions from Fort Douglas following the August pay ment, a number so unusually large as to provoke serious comment here. There were seven or eight desertions in July also, a forerunner of what was to occur this mouth. Many things conspire to make men desert from the army, so it is a difficult matter to tell exactly where the trouble lies in the Sixteenth; but it may safely be ascribed to the severe routine of duty required of the soldlers at present During the target practice season drill, parades and fatigues were carried on as usual, making the season a severe one for all concerned. then the duty has not been so hard; but there is plenty of drill, in spite of the intense hear, and every month a thirty-mile march is required, which to conscientionaly lengthened into force miles. Perhaps the cause for desertion may be found here.

SENATOR SHOUP INJURED.

Believed to Be One of the Men Hurt By a Coach Upsetting.

(Special to The Hernid.)
POCATELLO, Ida., Sept. 5.—News received here this evening from Red Rock, Mantana, states that a messensenger reached there at S o'clock tonight and reported that the stage from Salmon City, Idaho, when coming down the mountain, broke a shoe that was used for a rough lock, and the driver lost control of the stage, which came down the mountain at terrific speed, finally leaving the grade and upsetting, one sustaining a broken leg and several ribs, and the other a broken arm. Their names could not be learned but it is believed one is Senator George-L. Shoup, who was expected to arrive at Red Rock from Salmon City today.

WILL STUMP CALIFORNIA.

Hen. M. F. Taylor to Labor For Silver in the Golden State.

(Special to The Herald.) CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 5,-Hon. M. F. Taylor, a prominent Denver attorney, on his way to California to stump that state for Bryan, addressed a large audience here tonight upon the financial question. Mr. Taylor made a 1:04. masterly address, and the speech created great enthusiasm. Chairman Hydenburg of the Wyoming Demo-cratic central committee was present and is making preparations to conduct a lively campaign from the present Seven furlongs—Trilby won, Kamsin ated great enthusiasm. Chairman

SWEETWATER COUNTY.

Confident of a Clean Sween For the Democrats.

(Special to The Herald.) ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Sept. 5,-At the Democratic county convention held given. at Green River today the following nominations were made Senate Dr. C. H. Field and A. D. Dibble; house of representatives, R. H. Lawrence; P. Lochren, William Smith; sheriff, Rich-Lochren, William Smith; sheriff, Richard A. Keenan; county attorney, O. C. Nelson; superintendent of schools, Mrs.

One and one-half miles—Connolsseur Abbott; coroner, V. J. Sowadski; county commissioners, Athert Kierle, Henry Franklin, Samuel Fletcher,

clerk and county treasurer. The Democratic party and free silver people are confident of a clean sweep in Sweetwater county this fall.

TO BE CREMATED.

Arrangements Made For the Dispo sition of Kate Field's Remains.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 -Before Kate Field left for Hawall she advised Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Times-Herald, that she had provided in her will for the disposition of her remains in the event of death. Diligent search failed to discover this will until Fri-day last. Meanwhile the body has been that her body be cremeted and that her ashes, together with a plain gold ring worn by her, be placed in an urn and deposited above the coffins of her father and mother in Mount Auburn cemetery at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Kohlsaat has undertaken the immediate execution of these instructions, and today wrote to Consul General Mills at Honolulu making provision for the expense and directing that the cremation shall take place there if that her body be cremated and that

shall be forwarded by next steamer via San Francisco and overfand to Bou-ton, where the desired disposition of them will be made.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Mortgages-Two Business Houses and One Bank Assign. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.-Harvey A. Moyer, carringe manufacturer, to-day gave a chattel and real estate mortgage on all his property to the State Bank of Syracuse and the Salt Spring National Bank, to secure lia-bilaties of \$200,000. He also gave the

banks a bill of sale.

Owing to the Cuban War. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.-H. Demurz & Co., shippers and commission merchunts and importers of West India fruits, made an assignment today without preferences. Their failure is at-tributed to the war in Cuba and the edict of General Weyler preventing the shipment of bananas. Their last state-ment to Bradstrests in November, 1895, showed assets \$445,000 and liabilities, \$238,000. USES A REVOLVER

An Old Firm Gone Up. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.-Isaac Smiths, Son & Co., dealers in umbrellas and The Nerve of an Engineer Saves Upon the Unreliable Portion of parasols, made an assignment today

> Jackson County Bank Closed. BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Sept. .-Judge Hatley ordered the Jackson County bank closed today on petition of Thomas M. Mills, a stockholder, who alleges the bank owes depositors on demand \$45,000 and is insolvent. A receiver was appointed. The First National bank prepared for a run, but there was noue.

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THE TURF.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5,-Results: Five furlongs—Our Bishop won, Mil-ford second, Silver Set third. Time—

Six furlongs-Neutral won Britannic second, Susie B. third. Time

ond, Johnny McHale third.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile-Harry ch won. Ace second, Pepper Time-1:49%. SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 5 .- Re-

Five furlongs—Scarf Pin won, Don Blue second, Hi Duddy third. No time and one-half miles-Keenan won, Marietta second, Damlen third. Time-2:37.

Futurity course—Ogden won, Ty phoon II second, Voter third. Time

thore second, Buckmassie won. Lake Shore third. Time-2:574-5.
One mile-Harry Reed won, Sir Fran-No nominations made for county 1:441-5.

Four Men Killed.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 6. Yores' opera house burned at 1 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. The rear wall fell, killing Frank Watson of St. Jo-seph, Thomas Kidd, Frank Woodley and John Hoffman of the Benton Har-bor department. The Injured who will die are: Frank Seaver, Ed. Gange, Robert Rolfe of St. Joseph, Louis Horman Will McCormick of Benton Har-

It is feared there are several yet un der the wall. About twenty more are slightly injured. Physicians and the fire department of St. Joseph are

The pecuniary loss is \$50,000.

Southern Pacific Express Train Boarded By Three Masked Men.

WITH FATAL EFFECT

the Treasure.

One Robber is Killed Outright-Posse in Pursuit-Had the Ontlaws Been Successful a Rich Hank Would Have Been Made-The Scene of the Holdup Was at a Point Near Where Brady Did His

Successful Work.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept/ 5 .- The Southern Pacific east bound overland express was boarded at Swingles station, nine miles west of Sacramento, tonight by three masked men, who commanded the engineer and fireman to throw up their hands. The engineer was then instructed to slow down near a trestle a few miles distant, and the fireman was taken back to uncouple the baggage and express cars from the passenger coaches. When the robber and fireman reached the platform of the first passenger coach, the passengers crowded to the door to see what was the matter, and the bandit fired a few shots upward through the door to frighten them. The noise of the shooting attracted the attention of the robbers who were guarding the engineer. They turned their backs for an instant, giving the engineer time to grass his revolver and use it. One robber received two shots in the back and rolled from the tender to the ground dead, The second outlaw saw that a fight was on and immediately jumped and fled into the darkness. The robber with the fireman in charge remained on the coach platform until the train reached Sacramento river bridge, when he jump ed and disappeared.

The Oregon express, which followed the overland, picked up a brakeman of the latter train who had been left at the scene of the hold-up. The brakeman reports that one robber lies dead by the side of the track and that the other who jumped at the time of the shooting has disappeared. A posse is now searching for the bandits.

Had the robbers been successfut they would have made a rich haul. The scene of the hold-up is at a point near the spot where Bandits Brady and Browning looted the express of \$53,000 in gold, taken from the Wells-Fargo safe, on the night of October 10, 1894.

DESPERATE FIGHT.

Old Fends Result in Many Being Wounded.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 5 .- A. desperate row took place at Wintfred Junction, about fifteen miles below here this evening about 5 o'clock, be-tween the Slacks, Allens and Halls, growing out of old fettis, in which twenty or thirty persons participated. Mike Branen was snot in the face, one of the Balls shot in the breast and profiles in the law One of the Allens another in the leg. One of the Allens had his jaw broken and an unknown and then the crowd resorted to rocks and sticks. It is frared the fight will be renewed tomorrow.

COMPLETE PANIC.

The Fall of an Armenian Causes

Consternation. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5 .- Al complete panic was caused here yesterday by the falling of an Armenian from a window to the street below. The people who saw the man fall be-lieved that he had been thrown out of the window, and a rumor spread like wild fire that rioting had been renewed. The snops in Constantinople and Ga-lates were closed at once and kept closed until the scure was over and the

people had become quiet.

It is reported that the Armenian revolutionary association are making arrangements for a great Armenian One mile Harry Reed won, Sir Franciss second, Chugaut third. Time—
1:441-5.

FATAL FIRE:

FATAL FIRE:

Genosstration. The Armenian Catholic patriarch has caused the distribution of certificates intended to identify the holders thereof as Armenian Catholics, and this movement has thrown the Gregorian Armenians into consternation, fearing that they may be made the chief victims of violence. demonstration. The Armenian Catholic

THE CHOIR'S ARRIVAL,

Probably Reach Here This Afternoon at 2:30.

(Special to The Herald.) GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 5.-It is uncertain now when choir will reach home; probably about 2:30. Pederson will celebrate his victory by marching his band in full uniform from the depot to the hall, along Third South to West Temple, thence east to Main and thence down. The Ladies' Vocal club will follow the bund.

WHITEHEAD FOUND.

COEK, Sept. 5 .- Albert Whitehead, the Irish American dynamiter recently released from Portland prison with his mind shattered, who escaped from the home of his relatives at Skibbereen on the night of August 26, has been found in this city.